By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Lewis Sutton of Baltimore has been appointed by the President, Appraiser at large, vice Hugh W. Evans, resigned.

The Cosden Murderers, &c.

William Shelton has been convicted at Cheste town as one of the Cosden murderers, and scatter to be long. The Court Room has been crowde throughout.

man named Smith.

The invited Fire Company leave for a visit to w-York this evening.

The Shadrach Rescue Case.

Lewis Hayden, colored, a second-hand clothes dealer, of some property, was put on trial this morning for aiding in the rescue of Shidrach. The pri-soner is defended by Hon J. P. Hale and R. H. Dana, pr. This case presents the same teature. This case presents the same leatures as the

The Industrial Congress. ALBANY, Monday, June 9.

The Industrial Congress refused to make a nomination for Vice-President.

Markets.... Charleston, June 8.

The sales of Corron yesterday were 300 bales a

The Special State Election. Total..... EIGHTH DISTRICT Halsted Snyder Van Schaack Sny Columbia 2970 3274 3458 Dutchess 3819 3234 4882 | NINTH DISTRICT | Sweet | Curis | Davis | Dav Total.......6789 6508 8340
 Franklin
 Holmes
 Dart
 Computer

 St. Lawrence
 1172
 2638
 3619
 Total 1574 SIXTEENTH DISTRICT Fulton & Hamil'n 1555 Herkimer. 1005 2349 2381 Montgomery. 2738 1624 2858 Total......6208 5132 7136 SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT. NINETEENTH DISTRICT. 8590 TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT
Lyon Skinner Ford

Jefferson 6029 4380 4812
Lewis 1962 1530 1660
Total 6591 5910 6472 Skinne

Yates 1454 1487 1905 Total 6407 6411 6515 7314 There were 3 scattering votes in 1851 in Seneca, and I each in Tompkins and Yates. "Scattering"

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Williams, Stanton, Lawrence, Stanton, 1908 1954 1809 2146 2085 2970 2932 3134

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT. Gilbert Gunnip, Trace Guinnip, eming 1946 1448 1742 2109 suben 2934 3632 4118 4336 Total, 4480 4480 5860 6845 The scattering votes in this District at this election were I in Chemung and 16 in Steuben. These votes

The inspectors of one of the Election Districts in the town of Rome, Oneida County, return as "defective ballots," the following votes cast at the recent STATE.

Right if not Regular

Senator Who would not resign or Another reads as follows:
Regular Democrat
Principle
A Mann that won't resign. There were also four of the following style:
STATE
Regular Democratic Ticket.
(Cut of a Canal Boat.)

These votes may have been "defective" in form,

but they were correct in sentiment, and coincided entirely with the great majority cast at this election.

KENTUCKY .- The returns of the recent election show that the following persons have been elected to the offices of Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney:

Commonwealth's Attorney:

Dist. Circuit Jodge.

1. Ruius K. Williams.

II. Henry J. Stiles.
III. J. W. Kincheloe.
IIV. Ashur W. Graham.
V. Zach. Wheat.
VI. Win. F. Bullock.
VII. J. L. Bridges.
VIII. James Pryor.
IX. Walker Keid.
X. James W. Moore.
XI. Wm. C. Goodloe.
XII. Green Adams.

Dist. Com. Attorney.
II. Oscar Turner.
II. Thos, Towles.
III. Alfred Allen.
V. Edgar B. Gather.
VI. Nathanici Welfe.
VII. Phil B. Thompson.
VIII. R. B. Carpenter.
IX. Richard H. Hanson.
X. Benj. D. Lacy.
X. Benj. D. Lacy.
X. Benj. D. Lacy.
X. Benj. D. Lacy.
XI. Granville Pearl.

Union College.-The Literary Anniversaries of Union College will be held in the Presbyterian church at Schenes tady during the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d of July. On Sunday evening, the 20th. the Address before the Theological Society will be delivered by Rev. Luther F. Beecher, D. D., of A. bany. On Monday, 21st. Hon. Mitchell Sanford of Hudson will address the Senate; on Tuesday, the Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be delivered by Rev. Thomas M. Clark of Hartford and on the evening of Tuesday, Edwin P. Whipple of Boston will deliver the Oration, and Park Benjamin of New-York pronounce the Poem before the Literary Societies. The Commencement Exercises will be held on Wednesday, the 23d.

FROM BUENOS AYRES .- We have received files of the British Packet of Buenos Ayres to the 5th of April. We find no news of any importance; there is an editorial severely animadverting upon the character of Gen. Santa Cruz, recently appointed Minister to France by the Republic of Bo-

We are indebted to Stimson & Co.'s Express for late New-Orleans papers.

LAND REFORM IN VERMONT .- The Demoeratic' State Convention, held at Burlington, among other things, resolved :

"7. That the free grant to actual settlers, in con-"7. That the free grant to actual retilers, in consideration of the expenses they incur in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully equal to the actual costs, and of the public benefits resulting therefrom, of reasonable portions of the Public Lands, under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote in various ways, the interests of all the States of the Union, and is entitled to the lavorable considerate the control of the American people."

eration of the American people." Vermont is also represented in the National Industrial Congress at Albany. The spread of the Land Reform doctrines throughout the country is truly as-

CITY ITEMS.

Collision .- On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, the British schooner En Avant, of Bristol, N. S., bound to Halifax, while lying at anchor in the North River, was run into by the brig Susan Ludwig, of Calais, Me., striking the starboard how of the lat-

ing directly in front of the office of the Chief of our aiready expensive policemen, in order to have

THE CUNARD STEAMERS.—We learn from

SLOOP SUNK .- On Sunday the sloop Sarah Elizabeth, loaded with lumber, and carrying a press of sail, shifted her deck load, so that she could not right, which caused her to fill and sink. She drifted

I'v Among the passengers who sailed in the British Steamship Meron yesterday, for Bermuda and St. Thomas, were Col. Y. P. King, United

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: Let us see. He gives orders, writes letters, and smokes and spits. The result of the year's employ-ment is, leaving out items not important, as follows:

 Board
 \$156
 Ferriage
 8

 Washing
 18
 5
 5

 Fostage
 3
 3
 254

 Church matters
 4
 Less I year's sal'ry
 200

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE. classes of the community suffer. Knowing manyons are at all times willing to further the interests of the working classes. I hope you will give this aplace in your journal, and urge upon the Chamber of Commerce not to lose sight of the same, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Early Records of New-York.

It is generally known that in the month of March, 1849, the Legislature of this State ordered the publication of certain documents relating to the Colonial History of the State, and that the work thus projected has been successfully presecuted. The first volume of the Documentary History of New-York," comprising a large number of valuable papers relating to the Indian tribes, various Expeditions, and the Statistics of Populatien and Resources of the region in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was published at Albany under the direction of the Secretary of State, in the latter part of that year. The second volume was issued in 1850, and proved even more valuable, comprising twelve hundred pages of papers relating to the Administration of Gov. Leisler and the History of Western New-York, with cepies of the manuscripts of Sir Wm. Johnson, and the original documents of Fitch, Rumsey and others, with regard to Steam Navigation. A number of old charts, maps, etc., added to the interest of the volume. A third volume of equal dimensions, prepared, like the preceding, by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, has just een issued, and embodies many historical facts relating to the City of New-York, and the ancient Manors of Livingston, Rensselnerwyck, &c., which possess great value.

The importance of preserving these ancient records in a durable as well as accessible form, can scarcely be overestimated. We trust that the work will be continued until the more important originals on file in the Secretary's office shall be placed in this manner beyond the reach

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY IN LYNCHberg — We recree to learn that a violent and probably fatal personal combat occurred in Lynchburg on
Thursday, between Mr. Saunders, a son of Dr. Jas.
Saunders a member of the State Convention, and
Mr. A. W. C. Terry, the editor of the Lynchburg
Virginias. Intelligence of this sail occurrednee was
brought to Dr. Saunders by a special messenger, and
he left the city yesterday morning by the Central
railroad for Lynchburg. The cyrcumstances as we
have heard them stated, are these. The Virginian
had commented with some severity on the course of
Dr. Saunders in regard to the basis question. The Dr
replied through the Lynchburg Republican of Monday last, in a card of some length and very much of
a personal character. The Virginias, of Thursday
morning, rejoined tartly and bitterly, ridiculing Dr.
Saunders' peculiar style and pretensions, and charaing him with desertion of the East, in almost every
important vote. About 8 o'clock that morning, Mr.
Saunders met Nr. Terry in the street, accosted him,
and asked him if he was the editor of the Virginiary,
Lipon receiving an answer in the affirmative, he
struck Terry with a walking stick. Thereupon the
latter drew a revolver and fired, but without effect.
Saunders drew another revolver, and fired, likewise
without effect. Each then continued firing until five
shots in all had been exchanged on either side. According to the most direct account we have, each received two wounds, and when the messenger left
Lynchburg both gentlemen were thought to be in PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY IN LYSCH-

and Terry either in the same part of the body of about the region of the bips [Richmond (Va. Times N. B .- Mr. Saunders has since died from the effects

EUROPE

The Cunard Steamers.—We learn from the Almon (Liverpool) that these steamers are here after to make their trips with the same frequency in the Winter as in the Summer season. After January next, it is intended that they shall stop at Holyhead to land and receive their mails. This port is in Anglesey, some hundred miles further West than Liverpool. This arrangement will give us later letters and papers than from Liverpool.

We have received from J. H. Whitehurst a finely executed portrait of Barna as Bares, inscribed to "The American People," in honor of the "Father of the Cheap Postage System in the United States." The likeness is admirable, with all the natural expression and truthfulness which distinguish the productions of that eminently successing the fire and the magnificence of Versailles Ware in the Aumorphial parties against including the fire of the Cheap Postage System in the United States." The likeness is admirable, with all the natural expression and truthfulness which distinguish the productions of that eminently successing the fire of the Cheap Postage System in the United States." The likenes of Lowe here were the republicans been hunted down and conference for inaginary offenses? Had not the work. [Noise.] "High not the true Republicans been hunted down and conference for inaginary offenses? Had not the voice of the Republic and conference for inaginary offenses? Had not the voice of the Republic and conference for the graph of the Republic and conference for inaginary offenses? Had not the voice of the Republic and conference for inaginary offenses? Had not the voice of the Republic and conference for the graph of the magnificant been contented to all employments in the hunds of the friends of the friends of the friends of the friends of the suit. In the hunds of the friends of the friends of the friends of the friends of the suit. In the hunds of the friends o

M. HECETTER, from his place - No one on this side

Left.—Order.]

M. Graardy.—The men on our sale only descended
when there was a necessity for doing so. [Loud interruption on the Right, with cries of 'order;' 'the
defends insurrection.')

sentative that what he is saying is nothing more nor less than an encouragement to factions. [Approba-

biy, but all will be in vain. See.

This is the style of debate going on. And in the debate on Saturday on the Sational Guard, M. N. Bomaparte led off in a Bernocrate speech. Gen. de Grammont declaimed against the National Guard.—He read an extract to show that the National Guard have always taken the sub- of revolution. As it opposed no resistance on Dec. 3, 1794, on May 29, 1795, on the 15 Vendemare, on the 18 Bramaire, so February 24 it allowed the Re. able to be proclaimed.

The Minister of the Interior, Leon Faucher, made a spirited detense of the National Guard, and the sitting wound up with the censure being applied to M. Valentine for his contemning the authority of the Monarchical President of the Assembly.

THE RACKS AT VERSAILLES

Monarchical President of the Assembly.

THE RACES AT VERSAILLES
were brilliantly attended on Sunday, that being the
jockey day here. There are stakes offered by the
Minister of Agriculture of 1,500f for French horses
and mares of three years and upward. Various other
purses, and good sport. The jockeys are essentially
English. It seems a transplantation altogether, and
not indigenous. Notwithstanding the Government
aurses, it has been obliged to buy horses out of pures, and good sport. The jockeys are essentially English. It seems a transplantation altogether, and not indigenous. Notwithstanding the Government pures, it has been obliged to buy horses out of France to make up the number for the cavality.—Versailles is reached in some twenty minutes by the railway. Whatever has been written respecting it falls short of the splendors of the reality. When the traveler has exhausted the beauties of Paris, he should go to Versailles, as the coronation glory of France and the world. Nothing in Europe compares with it in magnificence. To the architect, especially for interior decorations, it affords almost exhaustless models of color, design and proportion, in wood, marble, gidding, metals. It may be safely asserted that one single chamber, artistically speaking, is worth all the rooms in the United States put together. When one contemplates the gorgeous array at Versailles, and redects that the people who made it lived nearly two centuries ago, and that all the splendid arts which then existed now flourish, with others here—arts entering into the innermost life of daily material beauty—the folly of placing our homespun, utilitarian, democratic preductions on the same platform with the works of French artist-workmen, becomes apparent. What is the latest impression we have made on the London Traves, in this particular, may be judged from the following. "The Americans, uninviting as their collection is, have many things to exhibit infinitely more worthy of notice than that rotatory Greek slave which they have had the bad laste to stick up in the center of their space. They don't whip all nature hollows but they have seveste to stick up in the center of their space. Then't 'whip all nature hollow, but they have sed very interesting machines, and the useful charral very interesting machines, and the useful character of their display, as a whole, forms a really striking contrast to the showy attributes of the rational industry developed around them." This is certainly very fattering. The Greek slave in bad taste !—and several very interesting machines.

This much for the leading English criticism on the sum total of American genius and industry—the cream of our artists and artisans—sent to the World's Page.

Are we not flattered | Do we not feel that we have Are we not fastered! Do we not feel that we have performed, if nothing else, a painful duty, in permitting ourselves to be represented abroad by a gentleman who pledges his countrymen as exhibitors to the Fair before consulting them on the wardle of the thing, on the possibilities of our competing in Europe so as not to be misunderstood and decried? Now if our national spirit he not tornad, if we have not fallen quite prostrate under the dinner-table soporties of Sri H Bulwer's eloquence, we should put on a tariff so sharp-set that all these short-comings in our Art and Industry would incontinently cease.

SWITZERIAND

Dalgettyism. But the debris of Jesuitism remains. and these soldiers in Napies are a part of it. Now the Government of Switzerland can, and I believe I

Important Copyright Decision in England-

Lord Justice Campbell has reversed the decision of Baron Rolfe and has decided that For-eigners first publishing in England are entitled to copyright for a consideration to a native-born English subject, Mr. Boosey-that there had been no prior publication of the work anywhere, and that Boosey

he point, and then said

ing his work in England, enjoy a copyright there. Sig—It was very gratifying to notice, in your journal of this morning, that at the New-York Chamber of Commerce held on Tuesday last, a communication was read in relation to the short weight in "candles and tares." The practice of putting up candles weighing 13 and 14 owness to the pound has been carried on very extensively in this public to expect a maintestation against the Assembly, but all will be in vain. &c.

The President entering to order.

Girarbin.—I only replied to the interruptions the part of the United States some similar act of justice to literary men. It is with the utmost pleasure that we record, in this public manner, the sympathy and long-continued efforts to effect this result of the public to expect a maintestation against the Assembly, but all will be in vain. &c.

We are permitted to make the following extract the part of the United States some similar act of jusfrom a recent letter of Mr. Bentley's, in which he refers, with natural profe, to his action in the matter. American authors who propose to avail them-

ter. American authors who propose to avail themselves of this decision will remember who has been
their friend. Mr. Bentley says:

"You will be delighted to hear that at last the
question of the right of foreigners to copyright in
Great Britain has been decided in their favor by the
Lord Chief Justice and the other Justges sitting in a
Court of Error. Comeratulate me, my dear friend,
upon this accordance of law with common sense. I
have fought long for this, and have had risk of great
less through the rash opinion given by the Lord Chief
Justice Polick. Thus, then, this very troublesome
matter is finally settled, because it is idle to talk of
taking the matter to the House of Lords—it is mere
folly. I think I deserve something at the bands of
American authors for fighting their battles so long
and unceasingly."

Mr. Thackeray's Lectures.

Mr. Thackeray is now delivering in Lonion a course of lectures, one every week, upon the English Humorists of the last century. There are to be six lectures in all, comprising notices of Swift, Pope and Gay, Addison, Steele and Congrere, Fielding and Hogarth, Smallett, Sterne and Goldsmith -The subject of the first lecture was Dean Swift, and as Mr. Thackeray proposes to visit America, and may have something to say of us, or to us, in this form, it is interesting to mark how he observes and how he treats character. We take the following adequate notice of the first lecture from the London

Mr. Thackeray began by saying that he most not be expected, in treating of these humorists, to mutter only a series of lively and facetions observations. Harlequin without his mask was known to be as grave a man as his neighbors. It was to their lives, more than to their books, that he proposed to direct his attention, and they now suggested reflections of a serious if not a sad character. As their object had been to comment on others, they now became the subjects of observation themselves; the preachers of vesterday became the text of to-day's serion.—He then recapitulated the leading facts of Swift's life—his birth at Dublin—his service in Sir William Temple's—his political career. Alluding to his biographers, he happily characterized Johnson as having given him a surry recognition and passed on. After all, the best test was to say of any such man—How would you have liked to have been Shakspeare's call-box, he should have liked to have been Shakspeare's call-box, he should have hiked to have lived on Harry Fleiding's staircase—to have opened his door for him with his latch-key and shaken hands with him in Morning News: Fielding's staircase—to have opened his door for im with his latch-key and shaken hands with him in him with his latch-key and shaken hands with him in the morning, and listened to his talk over his jug of small beer, he should have enjoyed the charm of Addison's conversation. Now, as to Swift, if you had been his inferior, he would have treated you kindly, if you had met him as a man and his equal, he would have assailed you; if you lead been a noble-man he would have been the most delightful com-panion in the world. His servility swaggered so, that it looked like independence. He took the road his Macheath, stepping all the carriages that came his way to get what he could from them, but there was one carriage with a mitre on it which he looked for very anxiously. It never came, however, so, said our Art and Industry would incontinently cease.

SWITZERLAND

will soon apparently become a mark for the allied powers—the matter of Neufchatel being the opening wedge. We, in the United States, may about that time, if not sconer, operate upon Switzerland in the following manner.

It is known proverbially that the Swiss soldiers were hired out to any butcher. Pope or King, that needed their services. The number of 1,500,000 has been so distributed among the shambles of scoundred despots, in robes or mail. There are now in the tapploy of the Neurolian butcher seven thousand. They were let out by the Swiss Government before the late Mevalupich. Thanks to mat and the expulsion of the Jesuits, Swiss soldiers are no longer loaned afresh to butcher need in the name of Jesuis Christ. The Republicans of Switzerland, like those of France, have a fantasy against blood and infamy—and accordingly have stopped the national Dugald.

The lecture was heard throughout with evident de-ight and attention, by a very numerous and distin-nished audience, and the applianse was frequent and

EXTINCTION OF FIRES IN MINES .-- A great access has been achieved in England by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney in the extinction of a burning colliery and is of course immensely destructive to property. has not yet been subdued and extends over 14 acres, burning and destroying the wood on the surface. It

surrounding the fire with a pudifle-wall to prevent its extending to other works. This took five years in prietor, the Earl of Mansfield, has expended about £200 year in keeping it up and supporting over-lookers. Men, learned in the maiter, have agreed in the utter impossibility of extinguishing the fire, until Mr. Gur-

There were some obstacles in the shaft, and Mr. Gurney's assistants sees coded, Mr. Gurney blowing them in fresh air from atove, and there they cleared away two old iron doors into the waste, and knocked a hole through an old puddle-wall, and then, hearing a good deal of rumbling and rushing, as if the roof were falling, they thought it more pradent to retreat, as they had effected their object of opening a passage for the gasses into the burning waste.

The obstacles having been cleared away and a free passage obtained, the shaft was covered with iron plates and clayed over, so as to render it airtight, and the chokedamp was turned on. That extinguishing gas was made by passing the atmospheric air through an intense coke are in a brick furnace, which deprived it of all its oxygen, or rather the oxygen combined with the carbon of the coke, and formed carbonic acid, which gas, in mixture with the nitrogen left, was forced through the furnace along the iron cylinder down the shaft and into the burning waste, the quantity of coke consumed being a sufficiently accurate measure of the quantity of airpassed.

After blowing in about \$500,000 of cubic feet of chokedamp (at the rate of about 7,000 cubic feet per minute, which was calculated to be about the contents of the waste (allowance having been made for fails of the roof,) they found the upcast or high level shaft or drift was full of it to the mouth, flowed over, and ran along the ground, extinguishing lights if held are the oxface of the earth at some distance from

shall or drift was full of it to the mouth, flowed over, and ran along the ground, extinguishing lights (fheld near the surface of the earth at some distance from the spot. They found when they ceased blowing in gas that after a time the chokedamp receded in the upcast, and that whenever they blew it into the downcast it poured out of the upcast in volumes, being thus a perfect measure of the quantity of chokedamp in the mino, and giving them a proof that it had passed completely through it.

After three weeks of this treatment, they blew in chokedam at a lower terminerature and by this pro-

After three weeks of this treatment, they blew in chokedamp at a lower temperature, and by this process gradually succeeded in cooling the atmosphere of the mine, so that after a month's operations the temperature was discovered to be about 98. The expense of the operation is not estimated in the letter in the Times which has furnished us with the facts. But it is a very great scientific triumph.

We extract the following from the private letter of a friend long resident in Rome

"Old Rome seems moving rapidly toward that bourne which may cause your tallow-chandlering General (Garibaldi) to return and take again posses sion of the Villa Savorelli, his chief stronghold during the siege. It just occurs to me that that same villa was then and is now a candle factory. Doubtless he studied the mystery at leisure moments, lividing his hours between tallow and whacks? The French retain a disagreeable position, disliked by the Government whom they uphold, and detested by the people whom their money enriches. They behave civilly and despise the Italians, who, in return poniard them whenever sufficient odds can be mus tered to make the operation a safe one. Of late this custom has risen to such a hight that a whole battalion of Roman troops has been compelled to leave Rome, except some thirty who lie in the prison of St. Angelo, awaiting military trial for the murder of five French soldiers. The French Prefet de Police, a right good fellow, whom I know well, gave me the following fact as an instance (an ordinary one) of governmental corruption: The battalion in question showed on paper 3,500 men, for whom rations and pay were furnished. When, under the Prefet's own superintendence, every man was mustered, there appeared 525 men and 25 officers." Items by the Pacific.

Tiems by the Pacific.

The Paris journals announce that Col. Shelburne, deputed by the United States Cabinet to convey the remains of Commander Paul Jones to America, has been unable to discover the grave, and abandoned the search.

Upon the same subject the following letter has been addressed to the Tones :

Six I notice, from your paper of vesterday, that the Americans have been unsuccessful in their search at Paris for the remains of the restoubable Paul Jones. I think had they examined the Stranger Burying-ground at Cronstadt they would have net with more success.

they would have not with more success.

Some time after his attempt to hand here he went to Russia, and got an appeniment in the Russia, and got an appeniment in the Russian may; but, in consequence of the remonstrances of the other officers of the fleet, he had to resum, and was allowed a small pension by the Empress. He shortly after died, and was borred as above stated. A have often seen the stone which was erected over his grave.

Letts, May 22.

The Court of Common Council of Ladon.

Letth, May 22.

The Court of Common Council of Loadon, on Thursday last, resolved to present an address to Lord Palmerston, entreating that "he will promptly and energetically use his influence with the government of the Sublime Porte, to procure the immediate liberation of the illustrious Kossuth and his companies, engitives, consised in the fortress of Kutahia." ions, captives, confined in the fortress of Kutahia.

-At the suggestion of Sir John Herscheil, the new planet just discovered by Mr J R. Hind is, in allusion

—The chief of the body of German police sents.

London to inspect the German thieves there has had
his own trunk broken open!

-Napoleon's coach taken in 1815 by Blucher at Jo

A correspondent of Frankfort writes, on the 243 May, as follows, with regard to the agricultural property of the property of a good harvost in this and the central part of Germany agreety great. The winter crops, which had spring so with great rapidity in the warmadays of February and March, have suffered slightly from the cold weather the cold March, have suffered slightly from the cold wealing during the last month, but the damage is very infing, and, with a fine summer, of no consequence whatever. Ten days ago rye was in the ear in the Saxon province of Poissia; the wheat stood well, and the potatoes were just beginning to show. In Hessen everything was a little more backward—per haps advantageously so. The German famers are complaining aireally of the prospects of a good hervest with such low prices. Farmers are alike all over the world. The fruit trees have everywhere displayed a profusion of blossom. There has been little or no blight, and but very little injury has been done to the earlier kinds by might frosts. Plential crops will do more to keep Germany in order thas all the armies, press laws or police, the governments can create."

—A ukase of the Emperor of Russin forbulshis Jew-

—A ukase of the Emperor of Russia forbidshis Jew-ish female subjects to cut off their hair.

—The following characteristic note from Ole Bult, which thus gives us the key of his whereabouts and doings, we find in a German paper:

donneys, we find in a German paper.

To the Editor of the Now-Elliony Gazette:

Sin-I-see, in a recent notice of my concert at Marenberg, that I my called, and doubtless with the best intentions, Chapel-Master of he Majesty the King of Swelen and Norway. As I was never the Chapel-Master of this King or of any other, I desire to correct the statement, so as to avoid any future error as to my position.

ELBING, 10th May 1831."

OLE BULL.

-The sculytor Tieck, brother of the German peet, died on the 14th May, at a very advanced age.

-The voice of Cruvelli, the new prima donna, is called not more surprising for its extensive range than delightful for its quality, and the same critic makes the following eminently just remarks. "Hence-forth the idea of reducing dramatic music to the is-significant dimensions of a cavatina with rounales, a significant dimensions of a caractar with consider, as buffo air without rouledes, and a quantity of unmeaning receptionage, which may be listened to or unhead with the same indifference, is put out of the pale of likelihood. Italian composers must now learn to write music, and good music, or throw aside their

ens.

-Letters from Rome of the 16th inst. state that the
Papal Government has published a decree announcing that a summary punchment shall be infireted an
any person endeavoring to prevent another from
smoking or using tobacco.

New-York State Agricultural Society.

Meeting of the Executive Board, held at Meeting of the Executive Board, neid at the Eagle Hotel, Rochester, Thursday, June 3, 1831. Present—John De afield, President, in the Chair; Wim Buel, Vice-President; E. P. Prenthee, Lewis F. Allen, J. M. Sherwood, ex-Presidents; L. G. Mor-ris, Henry Wager, M. G. Warner, J. W. Bassell and A. Stevens, members of the Executive Board. James P. Forg was appointed Acting Secretary of the Executive Board in the City of Rochester. minutes of the last meeting were read and

The Board then entered upon the appointment of Superintendents of the several departments on the Fair Grounds, when the following gentlemen were everally appointed.
CATTLE DEPARTMENT.—Wm. H. Sotham, of Black

Horses-J. B. Burnet, Syracuse SHEEF—Lymon Sherwood, Auburn. SWINE—R. Harmon, Wheatland. POULTRY—L. H. Haddock, Buffalo. POULTRY-L. H. Haldock, Huffalo, FLORAL HALL-L. A. Ward, Rochester, DAIRY HALL-Israel Denio, Rome, MANUFACTURES HALL AND MAGNISHERY-L. B.

DAIRY HALL—ISTACL DENO, ROME.

MANUFACTURES HALL AND MACHINERY—I. B.
Langworthy, Rochester.

GENERAL SUPERINGENDENT OF THE GROUNDS AND
CHARGE OF THE ENTRANCES—Henry Wager, Duca.

MECHANICAL MOTIVE POWER, FOR NOVING MACHINERY—WIN. Kidd, Rochester.

Mr. Langworthy, from the committee to confer with the Railroads and Steamers, reported that all the Steamers on Lake Ontario, and the Railroads generally in the State, had agreed to carry articles and stock for the Fight Free, and passengers for RALF
PRICE, as has been customary heretolore.

On motion of E. P. Prentice, Mr. Langworthy was instructed to continue his efforts to complete similar arrangements with every Railroad not yet heart from.

On motion of Lewis F. Allen, it was voted to hold the August meeting of the Executive Board in Rochester, to convene at the Eagle Hotel on Thursday, the 7th of August, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The President stated to the Board that he had received a copy of instructions issued from the Treventry Department, whereby all animals and articles intended for exhibition at the Fair in September, are to be admitted from foreign places, free from duty, to be entered according to the provisions of the Warehousing act; and the Fair Grounds at Rochester are to be deemed constructively warehouses, where all animals and articles from abroad, duly entered, shall o be deemed constructively warehouses, where all animals and articles from abroad, duly entered, shall be under the superunder the supervision and custody of the officers the Customs. On motion, the Board adjourned to meet in Albany

the first Thursday in July.

JAMES P. FOGG, Acting Sceretary.

PHENOMENA ATTENDING THE EARTHQUAKE IN CHILL-An interesting letter from Lieut, J. M. Gilliss, U. S. N., to a friend in Washington, descriptive of the late earthquake at Valparaiso, is published in the National Intelligencer It is elated U. S. N. Astronomical Expedition, Santiago de Chili, April 22. The following extracts announce the result of the scien-

tific investigations instituted on the occasion:

"The instrument for measuring the direction and comparative violence of earthquakes brought with us having failed to record any of those previously occurring, in December last I caused a pendition 9 feet 10 inches long to be made with its lead ball, and some fine silver wire suspending the pendition from a tripod. A common needle is inserted in a cork at the bottom of the ball, which just touches a sheet of glazed paper marked with concentric circles and the points of the compass. The paper lies on a horizontal plate of glaze resting on the earth, and is sprakked with black sand, so that the motion of the penditum leaves a white line exposed. It is to be regretted that the paper had not been secured to the earth, for during the shock there was a displacement bodily of about half an inch. but we have a distinct clippe, whose diameters are 3.5 in, and 2.4 in, and positive evidence that the notion of the disturbing force was in a line varying little from N. by E. to 8, by W. or contrary to the supposed direction in which the earth-wave has moved in all preceding great disturbances.

"Having personally traced the effects of the storm."

tific investigations instituted on the occasion:

ving personally traced the effects of the storm "Having personally traced the effects of the storial along its eastern line as far south as Rancagora, near the river Cachapeal, and also a section across the axis of motion to Valparaise, no doubt remains on my mind that there are local causes (as the geological formation) which influence both the direction and violence of the phenomenon to a very great extent. At Valparaise the direction from which the snock came was near NE by N., though the opinion among the masses is that it came from the opposite quarter. There is no indication that the land has been elevated in any part of the bay. been elevated in any part of the bay.

"For several days before and after there were ex-traordinary fluctuations of the barometer, and over-cast weather; but, as I have said before, the latter is